Please replace the paragraph at page 29, line 13 to page 30, line 8 with the following:

PCR subclones of *hrpW* were constructed in pQE30 to permit production of derivatives of HrpW and the two domain fragments carrying N-terminal His_6-tags. These fusion proteins were partially purified by Ni-NTA chromatography and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and by immunoblotting with antibodies raised against *P. syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 Hrp-secreted proteins (Fig. 4). Anti-HrpW antibodies did bind to the full-length HrpW and to both fragments, but binding to the hypersensitive response elicitor domain fragment was noticeably weaker. Transformants producing HrpW were highly unstable in their maintenance of the plasmid. Thus, HrpW levels were quite low, and Ni-NTA chromatography yielded a preparation that was only partially enriched in HrpW. Nevertheless, the HrpW preparation elicited a hypersensitive response ("HR")-like necrosis in tobacco leaves, which visibly differed from the necrosis elicited by the *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* 61 HrpZ only in developing ca. 12 hr later (Figs. 5A-B). The elicitor activity was heat-stable and protease sensitive, and vector control preparations produced no response. The partially purified hypersensitive response elicitor domain fragment also elicited a necrosis that was slightly delayed, and this response, like that elicited by HrpZ, could be inhibited by 1.0 mM lanthanum chloride, a calcium channel blocker (Figs. 5D-E). Thus, the necrosis elicited by the HrpW harpin domain is an active plant response. In contrast, purified *E. chrysanthemi* PelE, obtained from *E. coli* JA-221(pPEL748) (Keen, N.T., et al., J. Bacteriol., 168:595-606 (1986), which is hereby incorporated by reference) elicited a black, macerated necrosis that was not inhibited by 1.0 mM lanthanum chloride, 50 μM sodium vanadate, or 100 μM cycloheximide. This is consistent with the expectation that pectic enzymes kill by lysis of turgid protoplasts through weakened cell walls rather than by elicitation of cell death programs. Furthermore, the Pel domain fragment elicited no visible response in the infiltrated tobacco tissue. All three proteins were tested for Pel activity by using the sensitive A_{230} assay for 4,5-unsaturated pectic products (Collmer, A., et al., Meth. Enzymol., 161:329-35 (1988), which is hereby incorporated by reference). No activity was detected despite trying polygalacturonic acid and a 31% methylesterified derivative as substrates, $CaCl_2$ and $MnCl_2$ as cofactors, and several pH levels.